

When we unfold it and show you precisely what it is, it is very, very fair.

So, as we look at this, we want to insert a new word in the vocabulary of those who represent America. And that is what we can afford, not what we can promise—not what we have already promised, and not what we feel compelled to continue giving to people because they need, they want it, and they contend they cannot do without. Our position is we cannot do that unless we can pay for it. It is not too complicated for average folks. They are doing that every day in the United States. It is time we do it. That is what that budget resolution is going to do.

I thank the Chair for yielding time. I yield the floor.

Mr. LAUTENBERG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, if I might for just a moment respond to the statement of the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee, on which I sit.

I hear the intonation that we are trying to take care of our budget responsibilities so that our children in the future have not sacrificed their opportunities, that they have not been burdened with debt—and so the story goes—because of expenditures like Medicare and Medicaid.

But, Mr. President, are we burdening our children when we spend more on defense than was requested by the President, or is necessary in the judgment of many to preserve the strength of our military? Are we burdening our children, our future generations, Mr. President, when we give sweetheart leases for mineral development in the West, when there is a recent story about a sale for something less than

\$10,000 for a piece of property that can produce \$1 billion worth of ore recovery? Do we burden our children when we give tax breaks to people of substantial means, when we give \$20,000 to someone who earns \$350,000? I think that is a darned burden for our children. I really do.

So the only response to the growing deficit is not simply to put a dagger in the hearts of Medicare, or to deprive Medicaid recipients of their sustenance in many cases for life.

So that is just to set the record clear from this Senator's vantage point, Mr. President. I know that we are close to, as they say, closing shop for the day. The distinguished Senator from Mississippi is on the floor, and is in the chair. I shall relinquish the floor to the Mississippi delegation.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, perhaps we should vote since this is an all-Mississippi presence at this time.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1995

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:15 on Tuesday, October 24; that, following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that there be a period for morning business until the hour of 11 a.m. with Senators to speak for up to 5 minutes each with the exception of the following: Senator HOLLINGS for 20 minutes, Senator THOMPSON for 20 minutes, Senator LEVIN for 15 minutes, Senator

SPECTER for 30 minutes, Senator GRAMS for 10 minutes, and Senator PRYOR for 15 minutes; and, I further ask unanimous consent, that at 11 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of S. 1322, a bill regarding the relocation of the U.S. Embassy in Israel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess between the hour of 12:30 and 2:15 for the weekly policy luncheons to meet; I further ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 2:15 the Senate begin consideration of Calendar No. 208, S. 1328, regarding temporary Federal judgeships.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, under a previous order, there will be 40 minutes of debate beginning at 11 a.m. tomorrow, to be followed by a vote on passage of S. 1322, the U.S. Embassy bill. Senators can, therefore, expect a vote on Tuesday morning at approximately 11:40.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:15 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment as under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:56 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, October 24, 1995, at 9:15 a.m.